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WHILE WAITING FOR THE TEACHER.

Music.—It is said that there are 230,000 singers in the choirs of the Church of England.

Paderewski has had an unprecedented success in his recent European tour. In London the receipts of his last concert were over \$6,000. In Paris he broke all records with receipts of 14,800 francs. He will sail for America in October.

Jean de Reszke, who with his brother is a Polish nobleman by birth, has been decorated by Queen Victoria with the Royal Victorian order of the fourth class. Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musician who has been honored with this especial decoration.

Literature.—Kipling and Hall Caine are both said to be in danger of suffering from an "over-boom." In the former case this arises from too much "stage management," and too much "Stalkey stories," which shock some of his old readers and fail to interest many others.

Medicine.—Antikamnia tablets act primarily on the nervous system, and are used for relieving pain. The definition of the word "Antikamnia" is

"opposed to pain," which, judging from the pain and suffering alleviated by this remedy, is most appropriate. Antikamnia is not an opiate nor a narcotic. It is simply a "pain reliever," which does not merely stifle pain, but prevents it, and this it accomplishes without giving rise to any collateral inconveniences or any of the unpleasant after-effects which so often follow the use of many remedies for pain. In neuralgia, be it dental, facial, sciatic, or general, the relief afforded is safe, certain and quick. Special attention is called to the obtunding properties of Antikamnia in all forms of ovarian pain, or in all painful conditions, such as headache, backache, nervous irritability, etc., arising from irregularities of menstruation. Cessation of pain in these cases invariably follows the taking of two five-grain Antikamnia Tablets; taken with a little wine, water, or a hot toddy, if preferred. This dose may be repeated every two or three hours.—*The Practical Doctor.*

Science.—Dr. Grassi presents a note to the *Atti dei Lincei*, calling attention to the absence of malaria from certain districts where mosquitoes are numerous. He believes that some varieties of gnats are connected with the propagation of the

disease. The common gnat, *Culex pipiens*, he regards as harmless; but a larger species, *Anopheles claviger*, known in Italy as the "zanzarone" or "moschino," is very prevalent in malarious districts. It is active only after sunset, which may explain the old superstition that it is dangerous to fall asleep in a malarious region just after sunset. These discussions may cause active measures to be taken for the destruction of mosquito larvae in places where malaria abounds.

Miscellaneous.—Queen Victoria now rules 367,000,000 people, a greater number than has ever before acknowledged the sovereignty of either king, queen or emperor.

Mexico is the richest mineral country in the world, not excepting Peru.

The Yellowstone geysers are reported to be gradually lessening in activity.

Japan had only one newspaper twenty-five years ago. Now it has nearly 1,000.

During 1898, 19,949 patents were issued in the United States.

In Italy there are more theatres in proportion to population than in any other country.

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THE MUSICAL OUTLOOK.

Upon the horizon of music there is not a cloud as big as a man's hand. The era is a vast desert, and there is a host of little things creeping on the sands of time. Is it true that a man to be regarded as a great composer must be dead? Not at all, says W. J. Henderson, in *Music Trade Review*. For in their lives Rossini and Verdi saw the spread of their glory from the East unto the West and heard their operas sung in half the languages of Europe. Meyerbeer reigned an uncrowned king in the art world of Paris, and greater men than he waited for the recognition of his nod. Liszt held the court of a petty autocrat at Weimar. Male pianists came and went and the world wotted not of them, but Liszt patted them on the back of their pride and told them it was well with their technic. Women came, and went—not always so quickly as the men—and Liszt always kissed them into lifelong adoration of his touch. Verdi to-day walks the streets of Genoa and the people shout "Viva Maestro!"

No, a man need not rot in the grave to have the world acclaim him as a great composer. Yet aside from the grand old man of Italy, the illustrious creator of "Aida" and "Falstaff," whose sun is setting and whose time of labor is past, there is not a man living whom the world recognizes as a great composer. Johannes Brahms was the last of the Titans. And he followed the lord of all the Russians, the storming Tchaikowsky, into a past where both now sit in the shadow of the fathers, for Beethoven still towers the most majestic figure in the picture which they sought to fill. Who sees a Beethoven in the musical activities of our time? "If any, speak, for him I have offended." If there be any composer who in this dull and prosaic time is worthy of a seat beside the mighty, will some good brother please point him out to the dimming vision of one who is weary with long watching?

There was a time, and that not long ago, when many of us who were eager for the strength of new blood in our holy art thought that in Mascagni the promise was to be fulfilled. His "Cavalleria Rusticana" imposed upon the whole round world by the glow of the blood which it showed on its surface. It burned with the fiery flush of the new romanticism of our time. That romanticism has enriched our literature with a host of petty masterpieces, full of the chronicles of the drum and trumpet, and has enlivened our stage with the clash of the long-forgotten rapier. It has brought us back our D'Artagnan, and it has given us Cyrano and Rudolph Rassendyl. It has written a new lease of life for Flaubert and Dumas, and it has made the wilderness rank "Ben Hur" as a classic.

But where is the genius in opera to-day? It is not this blusterer. Nor is it the smart, smug Massenet, with his familiar patterns and his unpublished but quite well-known recipe for a grand opera. It is not Puccini, with his "Bohème," though the man has a gift of melody quite extraordinary in these days of stertorous phrases and coagulated chords. But something more than a mere tune-maker is required to sit in the seats of the mighty.

No, the note of genius does not sound in the opera of our day. The lyric drama, in spite of the so-called reforms of Wagner, still smacks of the theater. There is too much of the musical stage carpenter in its manufacture. It will find its way into the limbo of things ephemeral, while the dramas of Mozart and Wagner and the operas of Verdi and Gounod will continue to live on the stage of the opera houses and in the hearts of the people. But if there is no sign of genius in the opera, how much less is there in the field of orchestral music. The greatest living symphonist is Dvorak; the greatest living composer of overtures is Goldmark. It is not a thing on which the round world can felicitate itself and make feasts of rejoicing. Dvorak is a man of extraordinary talent, but he never sweeps the heartstrings as the Russian bard of the horns and bassoons did. Sgambati pleases, but so does Moszkowski. It is not likely that either of these men ever raises a feeling of antagonism in any breast, and no composer who had the Attic salt in his work could fail to do so.

Yet in all this there is nothing to cause us discouragement. The truth is that, so far as we Americans are concerned, a breathing spell is really needed. New hopes, new aspirations, lie before the exponents of the tone art. When the present unsettled conditions pass and the poise of a perfect understanding comes again, then in the fullness of that time there will arise some new genius to whom the new methods and the new ideals will be the ready material of progress.

LEHMANN'S ADVICE TO WOULD-BE OPERA SINGERS.

To a representative of "Woman's Life," Mme. Lilli Lehmann has given some excellent advice on the operatic career. "I most strongly disapprove of girls who are studying going into the chorus and making their first appearance in that way to get used to the stage; for, in addition to their proper studies, they have to attend rehearsals all the morning and are liable to strain their voices by singing at them and at the performance in the evening. Young girls need more repose than such a life is capable of giving. Begin in small parts is my advice and do not begin too early. A girl may commence her serious work at eighteen, but she will need five or six years good study afterwards. Five-and-twenty is by no means too late for a woman to begin singing parts of moderate importance, and from thirty to thirty-two is time enough for dramatic parts. Nor am I an advocate for excessive practice; an hour's intelligent work in the morning and another hour in the afternoon are sufficient for all practical needs."

From Rome comes the report that Verdi has given up all idea of writing any more operas, but has been engaged for some time on his memoirs, which will soon be completed. He spoke about his intention to write such a book to a friend several years ago, explaining that what impelled him to undertake this task was less the desire to tell the story of his life than to explain to the world how he came to change his operatic principles so completely in his latter period. His attitude towards Wagner, whom he acknowledges as his superior, will be specially dwelt on, and his hope is, he declares, to conciliate his enemies as well as to please his friends.

The King of Greece has expressed the desire to create a national theater at Athens like the theaters of the courts of Germany, and he has offered the sum of about \$60,000 to transform the Theater Royal and adapt it to present needs. For this purpose he has given carte blanche to M. Jules Randolph, inspector of the Imperial Opera at Vienna. The repertoire of the future theater and the subject of decorations and costumes are being carefully considered by the King. This being so, says "Le Menestrel," it may be hoped that the National Theater of Athens will become worthy of the great traditions of the Greek theater. It is not stated whether the National Theater of Athens will give performances of opera, though it is to be hoped that this will be the case, for at present lovers of music at Athens have to be contented with bad operatic companies.

Emma Calve posed for the statue which is to ornament her tomb just before she sailed for this country. She went up to Paris from Cabrières, dressed herself as Ophelia and assumed the attitude in which she wants to be perpetuated. Maurice Grau is to make once more the interesting experiment that has so far met with little success. Mme. Calve's great talents are appreciated by the critics in every role; but for the public there are but two operas in which she is interesting. These are, of course, "Carmen" and "Faust." The list of works in which she has been heard is rather long for the Metropolitan, but scarcely one of them has ever reached more than two or three representations. Beginning with "L'Amico Fritz" the list includes "Hamlet," "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," "La Navarraise" and "Mefistofele" among others. But the public remained away until Mme. Calve appeared as the heroine of the Bizet or the Gounod opera, in which her drawing powers were always great. This year Mr. Grau is to see what can be done with Massenet's "Herodiade," which has never been sung in this city, and is indeed heard rarely anywhere. Cherubino and Juliette will not be sufficient to alternate with the roles in which Mme. Calve is popular, and so "Herodiade" has been selected because that opera provides also a good role for M. Saleza. Mme. Mantelli and MM. Plancon and Scotti are to be in the cast. Mme. Calve will, of course, sing in "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Mme. Sembrich, and in either "I pagliacci" or "La Fille du Regiment."

It is proposed to place a memorial to Liszt at Weimar. For a suitable design three prizes are offered. The first of these is worth £100, the second £50 and the third £25. The total cost of the statue is estimated at £2,000.

HANS RICHTER.

The following interesting biographical details of Hans Richter appeared recently in the London "Musical Times."

"Like many other eminent musicians Hans Richter inherited his talent from his mother, who was a distinguished soprano singer.

"She took the part of Venus in the first performance of 'Tannhauser,' given in Vienna in 1857, and she published a 'School' for the voice, which was appreciated not only by musicians, but by the eminent scientist, Helmholtz. As a boy Richter sang in the Cathedral choir. His first appearance in public was as a drummer boy when he was seven years old.

"Three years later he played at a concert the piano part of a Hummel quartet. Subsequently he learned to play most of the orchestral instruments, but especially the horn, which has been called the most human instrument in the orchestra. He received only \$15 a month for playing in a theater orchestra, but his exceptional talent attracted the attention of the conductor, Esser, who was a friend of Wagner; and when Wagner wrote, 'Can you send me some reliable fellow who would copy out the score of my new opera for me?' Esser promptly sent Richter to him; and this was the beginning of Richter's career as a great Wagnerian specialist.

"He lived thirteen months under Wagner's roof at Thiebschen, and during all that time Wagner was composing 'Die Meistersinger'—entirely in his head, for Richter never once heard him touch the piano in all those months. In 1867 Richter was appointed conductor at the royal opera at Munich, a much coveted post, which, however, he resigned when he found that, in spite of the King's orders, 'Rheingold' was being put on the stage with very inadequate scenery.

"His later career, as conductor of the Bayreuth festivals, is known to all. Wagner often said, 'My Capellmeister must be able to sing a phrase.' Richter is able to do this, much to the advantage of his rehearsals. A member of his London orchestra says that 'his power is not in his baton, but in his eye and in his left hand.'"

The musical season of 1899-1900, which is about to begin, says Musical Age, promises to be one of the most notable in the history of music in this country. Maurice Grau announces another season of grand opera at the Metropolitan, and although the De Reszkes will not return, several new artists have been engaged to fill their places, and with the women of the company the cast will be a very strong one.

It will be a remarkable season for pianists, as Paderewski will make a tour of the country. The eccentric De Pachmann is expected to repeat his past triumphs; Rafael Joseffy will make an extensive tour, covering several points where he has not previously been heard. Mark Hambourg, the young Russian pianist, who has astonished Paris and taken London by storm, will give a series of recitals, and appear with the leading orchestras in the principal cities. Mme. Rive-King, the distinguished pianist, has already announced an extensive tour extending to the Pacific coast.

Siebeking is also announced for this season. Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, has been engaged as soloist by the New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago orchestras. Dehnanyi, the young Hungarian pianist, who created a sensation in London, is to appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. William Gericke is authority for the statement that Dehnanyi is one of the great pianists of the day. Antoinette Szumowska, the only pupil of Paderewski, will appear in many cities in a series of concerts and recitals.

Miss Rosalie Wirthlin, the charming contralto, is creating the most favorable impression at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, where she is now engaged. Miss Wirthlin's voice is of a pure, sweet and clear quality and of great power. Her phrasing and enunciation are impressive. Miss Wirthlin sings her numbers without the least effort, and with commendable vocal art and expression.

Joseph Jefferson once wrote this beautiful paragraph on music: "I have always loved music, and I would not give away for a great deal the little that I know. I am not at my ease with those who have a contempt for music. Music is like a discipline—it makes men sweeter, more virtuous and wiser. One can be sure of finding the germs of a goodly number of virtues in the hearts of those who love music. But those who have no taste for it I value as I do a stick or stone. I pretend, and I declare it without shame, that after theology, there is no art comparable to music."

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THOMAS M. HYLAND, EDITOR

NOVEMBER, 1899.

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KUNKEL POPULAR CONCERTS.

The Musical public will be gratified at the announcement of a season of twenty Popular Concerts to be given by Mr. Charles Kunkel, the celebrated pianist and composer, at Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, Grand and Franklin Avenues, every Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The first concert will take place Tuesday evening, Nov. 21st.

The Kunkel Popular Concerts have aroused the greatest enthusiasm, season after season, and have filled the cozy Association Hall to overflowing at every concert. Lovers of music will be enabled to enjoy many rare treats in the high-class and popular programmes for which these concerts are noted and which will be rendered by the very best obtainable talent.

The attention of parents having children taking piano and singing lessons is especially called to the many advantages afforded by attendance at these concerts. Pupils have an opportunity of hearing the best written compositions for the piano and voice, rendered by the best available talent, and of watching the manner of execution, thus obtaining a magnificent lesson that could not be had for twenty times the price of attendance.

Report speaks of a contemplated effort to give festival concerts at the Exposition in Paris, next year, with an enormous orchestra on the model laid down by Berlioz in his "Treatise on Modern Instrumentation." Should the orchestra be identical with that of Berlioz it will contain 465 instruments, divided as follows: One hundred and twenty violins, 40 violas, 45 'celli, 18 double basses (three strings), 15 other double basses (four strings), 4 octo-basses, 6 large flutes, 4 third flutes, 4 piccolos, 6 oboes, 6 corni Inglesi, 5 saxophones, 16 bassoons, 15 clarinets, (various), 16 horns, 8 trumpets, 6 cornets, 12 trombones, 3 ophicleides, 2 bass-tubas, 30 harps, 30 pianofortes, 1 organ, 8 pairs of kettle-drums, 6 drums, 3 bass drums, 4 pairs of cymbals, 6 triangles, 6 sets of bells, 12 pairs of cymbals, 2 great bells, 2 gongs, 4 avillons Chinois.

GRAND OPERA.

Under the direction of Maurice Grau.

The Metropolitan Opera House Company which will be heard here November 1, 2, 3 and 4, at the Olympic Theatre, is the most complete and extensive, as well as the best equipped organization for the production of grand opera that has ever been gathered together under one management.

Last year it fulfilled an unprecedented season in New York, both in point of receipts as well as in artistic achievements. To the strengthening of its ensemble Mr. Maurice Grau has devoted many months, carefully selecting in Europe all the most famous artists that could be secured. The result has more than exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and it is simple justice to say that never before in the history of Opera in the United States have so many of the world's greatest singers figured in one company.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Metropolitan Opera House Company is the largest musical organization ever brought to this country and that artistically the operas are to be produced on a greater scale than ever before, it is safe to predict that the performance will mark a new era in operatic management.

When the Company under Mr. Grau's direction begins its short engagement in this city, an absolute majority of the most famous singers of the present generation will be heard here. Such an enormous operatic enterprise has never before been undertaken in America, and it is easy to believe that nowhere else has there been an impresario so bold and courageous as to gather together an aggregation of this size and expense. It is the very apotheosis of the star system.

It is a fact to be noted and borne in mind that every opera to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera House Company this season will be cast with the same artists and staged in the same manner as it has been in New York, and will also be provided with an adequate ballet, a well drilled chorus and a complete orchestra.

The operas to be given are: "Carmen," on Wednesday, Nov. 1; "Barber of Seville," on Thursday; "Faust," on Friday; "La Traviata," at the Saturday matinee, and "Lohengrin," on Saturday night. The prices have been fixed as follows: Lower floor, \$5; balcony, \$4, \$3 and \$2; gallery, \$1.50. A subscription sale of season tickets for five performances will open next Tuesday morning, Oct. 21, and a reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to all purchasers of the \$5 and \$4 tickets. The sale for one or more performances opens Friday, Oct. 27.

The principals announced for the St. Louis season include Mme. Emma Calve, Mme. Marcell Sembrich, Mlle. de Lussan, Mme. Clementine de Vere, Miss Susanne Adams, Miss Susan Strong, Ernst Van Dyck, Andreas Dippel, M. Thomas Salignac, M. Claude Bonnard, Signor Campanari, M. Devries, M. Defriche, M. Pol Plancon and Edouard de Reszke. Especially interesting, however, will be the appearance here of the two American girls who have been successful both in London and New York, Susanne Adams and Susan Strong; and an event of equal interest also will be the first appearance in America this season of one of the greatest living German opera singers, Ernst Van Dyck, who sings the title role in "Lohengrin."

M. Lamoureux has now definitely arranged his projected performances of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," an event looked forward to with eager interest by Paris admirers of the Bayreuth master. There will be ten representations of the work, commencing in October, to be given at the Nouveau Theater, which is now undergoing the necessary alteration.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

The Choral Symphony Society will give the first concert of the season, Thursday evening, Nov. 30th, at the Odeon. The Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Ernst, Conductor, will present a fitting program for the occasion. Gertrude May Stein, the well-known contralto, will be the soloist.

Miss Agnes Petring, the popular soprano, is singing at St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Miss Petring possesses a wide compass of voice running from the highest to the lowest notes with a remarkable evenness of tone. She has brilliancy and a fluent execution and uncommon sustaining power. She reaches high C with ease. All Miss Petring's work is characterized by skill, exquisite grace and precision.

Charles Galloway gave an organ recital on the 25th ult., at Columbia, Mo. His success was most pronounced. He has been urged to return at an early date for another concert.

The Cincinnati Saengerfest resulted in a deficit of \$90,000. The creditors have donated one-third of their claims. Concerts will be given to liquidate the debt, and the thirty-two members of the executive committee will be assessed \$500 each.

Ffrangeon Davies, the Welsh baritone, who will sing at the Worcester, Mass., Music Festival, has removed to Berlin from London. Mr. Davies will appear at the Toronto Musical Festival and take part at Milwaukee in a performance of Tinel's "Godeliva." He returns to Germany at the end of October.

The Paris Opera Comique reopened for the season. Among the novelties to be produced are "Louise," by Gustave Charpentier; "William Ratcliff," by Xavier Leroux, and "Le Juif Polonais," by Camille Erlanger. The following works will probably be revived: "Prosperpine," by Saint-Saens; Bizet's "Pêcheurs de Perles;" Massenet's "Werther;" Bruneau's "Le Reve," and Messager's "La Basoche."

Edgar Stillman Kelly, the American composer, is engaged in writing the orchestral and choral music for a dramatic setting of "Ben-Hur." Gen. Wallace, who has heretofore refused to allow his work to be dramatized, has at length yielded, and it is to be brought out during the coming season. The work is one that strongly appeals to a composer of Kelly's rich mind and religious feeling. The production of the work is anxiously looked forward to.

Madame Marchesi, the famous teacher of singing, has lately visited Frankfort, where she made the acquaintance of Herr Nicholas Manskopf, who is shortly to be elected a member of the French Academy. This gentleman has made a collection of manuscripts and autograph letters written by many of the great musicians. Among these are music scores by Haydn, Weber, Saint-Saens and Lortzing; also several examples of the scoring of seventeenth century German musicians—Franz Lunder (1614-1667), one of the most celebrated organists of that period; Dietrich Buxtehude, Bach, Handel, Spohr, Schumann and Wagner.

The South Side Lady Minstrels organized and trained by Miss Carrie Vollmer, gave its first function of the season at Lemp's Hall on the 18th ult. The first part of the evening was taken up by the twelfth annual piano recital given by the pupils of Miss Vollmer, and to this lady's credit it must be said that the recital was deemed too short, everybody being delighted with the admirable work done by the participants and heartily congratulated Miss Vollmer. The Lady Minstrels selected from the leading south side families did their part nobly and showed but little of the amateur. Miss Vollmer spared no pains to bring the minstrels up to the highest standard and all voiced her success.

Referring to the purely fanciful values placed upon old violins, London *Truth* declares that, when subjected to the test of the auction-room, no old fiddle has in the history of the sale-room yet reached the price of \$5,000. Some old Italian instruments were lately sold in London at prices ranging from \$80 to \$1,900. This would seem to indicate that genuine old violins can still be bought at a reasonable rate, at least in the auction-rooms.

It seems to be settled that Emma Eames will not

be a member of Maurice Grau's Opera Company at the Metropolitan Opera House the coming season. This lovely singer and beautiful woman seems to have an inordinate idea of her own importance. She was paid \$1,000 a night here whenever she sang. That was all right, but she and Grau did not agree over the terms for London. There she had formerly received \$500 a night, taking, as the other high-priced artists did, just one-half of the American salary, but this time she wanted more and Grau refused.

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Moderato $\text{♩} = 92$.

Otto Anschuetz.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Arrows (↓) indicate notes to be struck from the wrist. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by two endings labeled '1' and '2'.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A *2nd* marking is visible at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte).

Fourth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte).

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff shows a melodic line with ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a more active accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte).



I THINK OF THEE.

11

ICH DENKE DEIN.

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 92$.

Liszt-Bülow.

The first system of musical notation is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tender).

The second system of musical notation is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tender). The system includes the instruction 'Cantabile.' and 'con molto espressione.'.

The third system of musical notation is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tender). The system includes the instruction 'simili.'.

The fourth system of musical notation is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tender).

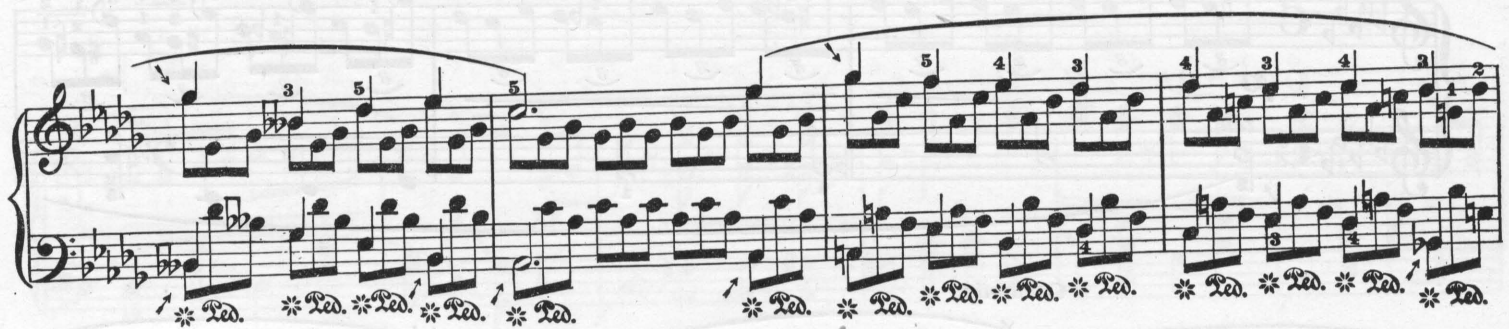
The fifth system of musical notation is in C major, 2/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'p' (piano) and 'ten.' (tender).

1559. 22

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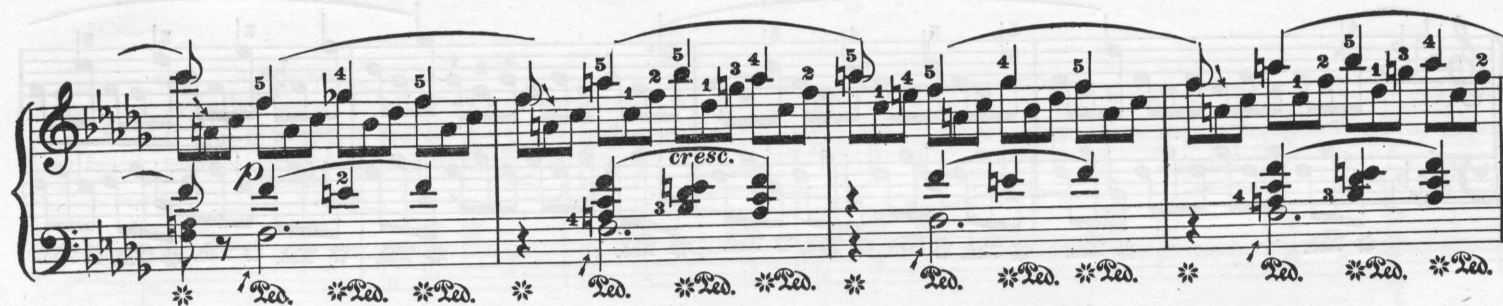
First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a *dim.* marking and a *doloroso.* marking. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with a series of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.



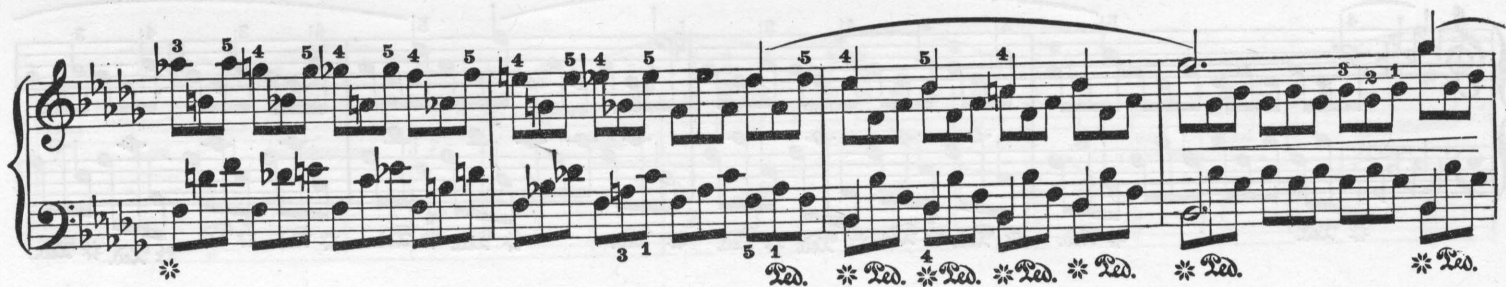
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.




Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A *p* marking is present in the bass staff. A *cresc.* marking is present in the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bass staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. A *f* marking is present in the bass staff. A *animato.* marking is present in the treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A series of asterisks and musical symbols are present below the bass staff.



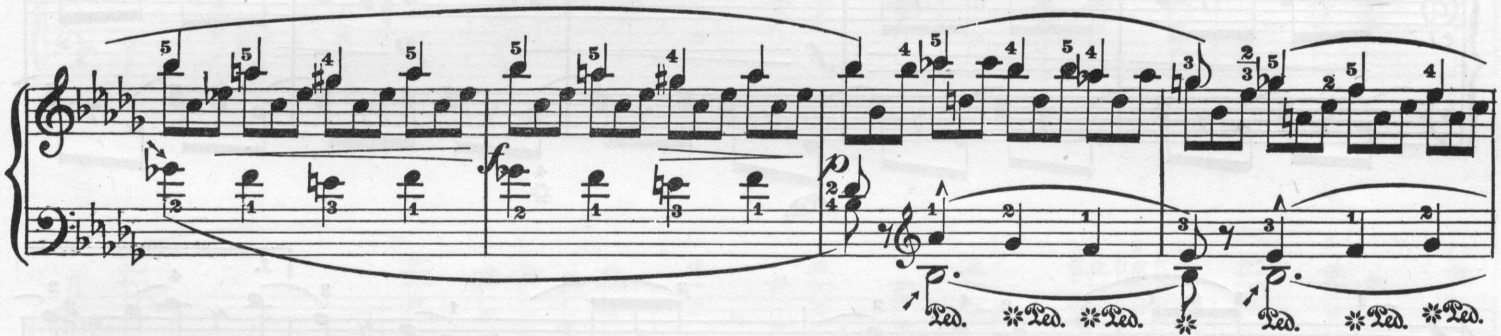
First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo marking (*ff*) with the instruction *marcato il basso.* The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with various ornaments and fingerings.



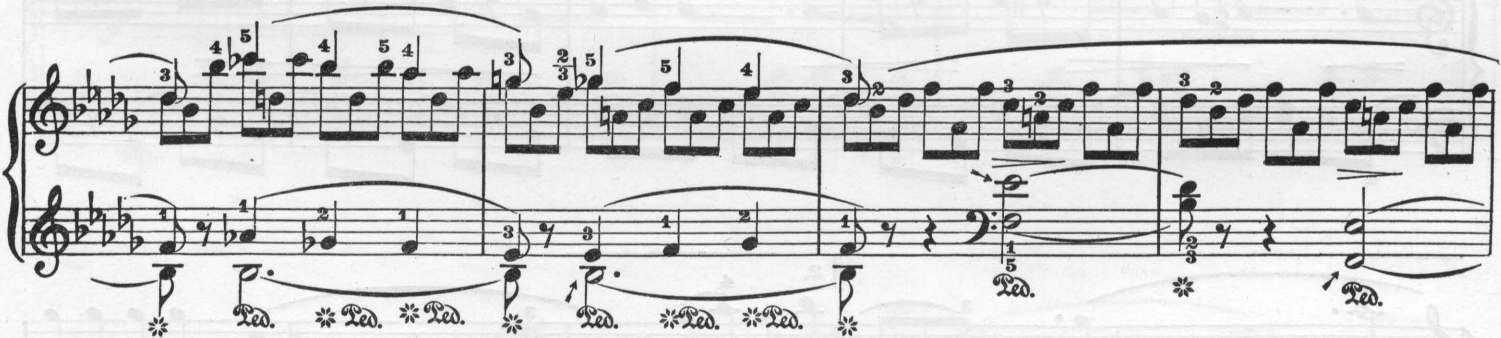
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a fortissimo marking (*fff*). The bass staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many ornaments and fingerings.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many ornaments and fingerings.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many ornaments and fingerings.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings. The bass staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many ornaments and fingerings.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*), a fortissimo marking (*f*), a diminuendo marking (*dimin.*), and a ritardando marking (*ritard.*). The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with various ornaments and fingerings. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*) marking.

MR. KENDREE BOYS.

MARCH.

Arnold Pesold.

March time ♩ = 108.

Giocoso.

Trumpets.

f *ff* *p*

Red. *

1. 2.

f *f*

Red. *



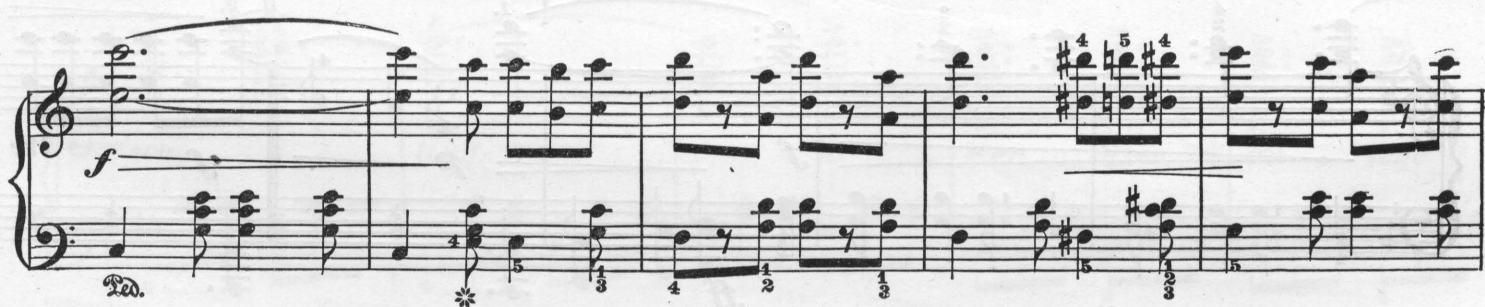
First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a **f** dynamic and the instruction *Trombone solo.* The bass staff begins with a **ff** dynamic and the instruction *Marcato il Basso.* Both staves contain eighth-note patterns. The system concludes with a **ff** dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass staff features a **ff** dynamic marking followed by a **p** (piano) dynamic marking. The system ends with a first ending bracket labeled '1'.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains complex chordal structures with some notes marked with '4' and '5'. The bass staff continues with chordal accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a **f** dynamic and a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff includes a **f** dynamic and a **20.** marking. The system concludes with a **ff** dynamic marking.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a **f** dynamic and a slur over the final two measures. The bass staff includes a **ff** dynamic marking. The system concludes with a **Fine.** marking.

Trio. *ff* *Cantabile.* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *f* *We*

are *ff* *Mr.* *Ken - dree* *boys* *We forge our*

way a - long... Mc Ken - dree col - lege

first and last We are Mc Ken - dree boys... We

are *ff* Mc Ken - dree boys... We forge our

way a - long... Mc Ken - dree col - lege

first and last We are Mc Ken - dree boys...

Repeat from beginning to Fine.

JEAN PAUL.

Overture. Allegro. (Lively.) M. M. $\text{♩} = 144$. S E C O N D O.

The image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár, Act II, 'The Dance of the Hours'. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major, and features a piano (p) and forte (ff) dynamic range. The music is written for piano and includes various musical notations such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. The score is in German and includes the title 'Die lustige Witwe' and the subtitle 'Der Tanz der Stunden'. The page number is 10.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, both in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking 'f' and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. The second staff begins with a 'Ped.' instruction. The music consists of a melody and a bass line. The melody is written in the first staff, and the bass line is written in the second staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are six measures in total. The first measure contains a melody note (G4) and a bass note (F#3). The second measure contains a melody note (A4) and a bass note (G#3). The third measure contains a melody note (B4) and a bass note (A4). The fourth measure contains a melody note (C5) and a bass note (B4). The fifth measure contains a melody note (D5) and a bass note (C5). The sixth measure contains a melody note (E5) and a bass note (D5). The score ends with a double bar line. There are some handwritten annotations, including 'f', 'Ped.', and asterisks, which likely indicate performance instructions.

Allegretto. (Gay.) M. M. $\text{♩} = 132$. Happy and light of heart. Act III

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" (Act II), featuring a piano accompaniment. The score is written for two staves, both in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The first staff is marked "mf" (mezzo-forte). The second staff has a "Cresc." (crescendo) marking. The score consists of 12 measures. The first staff has a 4-measure rest in the first measure, followed by a 4-measure rest in the second measure, and then a 4-measure rest in the third measure. The second staff has a 4-measure rest in the first measure, followed by a 4-measure rest in the second measure, and then a 4-measure rest in the third measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of two systems. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The piano part features a prominent bass line with triplets and chords. The voice part has lyrics written below the notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). There are also performance instructions like 'Red.' and '*' (repeat) in the piano part.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/2. The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 4/2. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 4/2. The music is in common time (C). The first staff contains a melody with many beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes, often with grace notes. The second staff contains a bass line with mostly quarter and eighth notes. There are several dynamic markings: "mf" (mezzo-forte) in the first staff, "f" (forte) in the second staff, and "p" (piano) in the third staff. There are also several articulation marks, including asterisks and slurs. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has 12 measures, the second staff has 12 measures, and the third staff has 12 measures. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Bohemian Girl.

JEAN PAUL.

PRIMO.

Overture. Allegro. (Lively.) M.M. $\text{♩} = 144$.

The Overture is written for piano and violin. The piano part begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic, featuring a series of chords and a descending scale. The violin part enters with a melody of eighth notes, marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a crescendo. The piece concludes with a piano (p) dynamic, featuring a series of chords and a descending scale. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Allegretto. (Gay.) M.M. $\text{♩} = 132$. Happy and light of heart. Act. III.

The Allegretto is written for piano and violin. The piano part begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, featuring a series of chords and a descending scale. The violin part enters with a melody of eighth notes, marked with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a crescendo. The piece concludes with a piano (p) dynamic, featuring a series of chords and a descending scale. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Come with a Gipsy Bride. Act II.

This piano score consists of seven systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The piece features several trills and triplets. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the instruction 'Red. *'. The second system also starts with *p* and includes 'Red. *'. The third system features a crescendo to a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes 'Red. *'. The fourth system returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes 'Red. *'. The fifth system includes a crescendo to *f* and includes 'Red. *'. The sixth system returns to *p* and includes 'Red. *'. The seventh system also returns to *p* and includes 'Red. *'. The score concludes with a final chord.

Come with a Gipsy Bride. Act II.

PRIMO

5

The musical score is written for a Primo part, likely a piano. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, sf, mf, f). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Some notes are marked with an 'x'. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The bottom of the page has a small number '4221'.

2 1 x 1 2 1 x 1 4 2 3 1 x 3 2

sf *sf* *ff*

Red. *

3 3 3 3

sf *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Red. *

Moderato.

M. M. ♩ = 120. In the Gipsy life you read. Act 1.

1 2 x 2 1 2 x 2 1 3 1 3 x 2

f *p*

Red. *

1 3 x 2 1 4 4 2 4 4

p

Red. *

4 3 4 2 3 3 4 2 3 2 1 3

f

Red. *

First system of musical notation. The piano part (left) features a series of chords and arpeggios with dynamic markings *ff*, *f*, and *ff*. The bass part (right) includes a melodic line with various fingerings and dynamic markings *ff* and *f*. Both parts are marked with "Red." and an asterisk. The system concludes with a measure marked *mf* in the piano part.

Moderato.M.M. $\text{♩} = 120$. In the Gipsy life you read. Act I.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part (left) features a series of chords and arpeggios with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The bass part (right) includes a melodic line with various fingerings and dynamic markings *f* and *p*. Both parts are marked with "Red." and an asterisk. The system concludes with a measure marked *f* in the piano part.

First system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, x). The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Second system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It continues the melodic line with various dynamics like *pp* and accents. The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Third system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It continues the melodic line with various dynamics like *f* and accents. The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

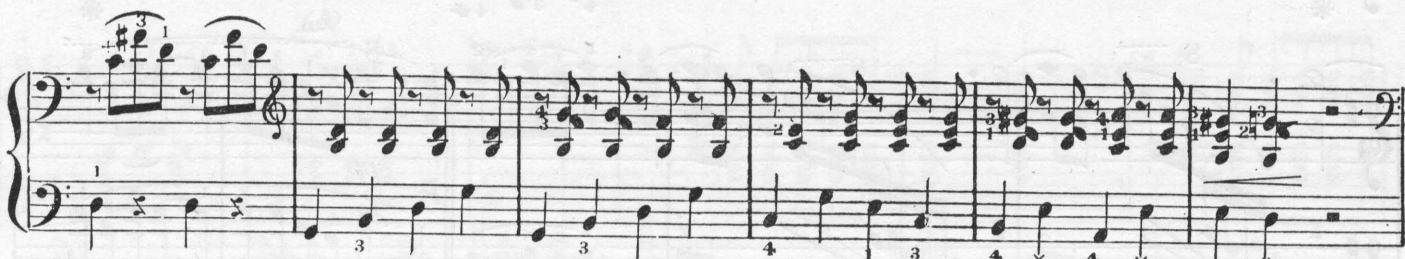
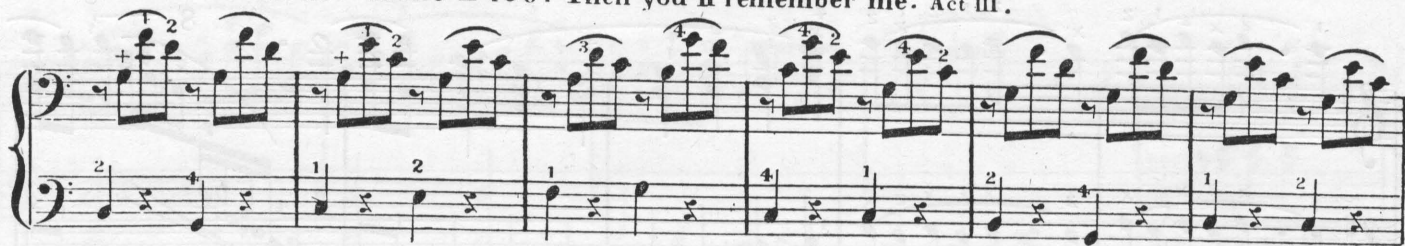
Fourth system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It continues the melodic line with various dynamics like *f* and accents. The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Fifth system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It continues the melodic line with various dynamics like *f* and accents. The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

Sixth system of musical notation, bass clef, key of D major. It continues the melodic line with various dynamics like *f* and accents. The right hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line (PRIMO) on a grand staff. It consists of six systems of music. The notation includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and 'x' marks, likely indicating specific techniques or fingerings. There are also 'Red.' markings and asterisks. Dynamics include 'p', 'pp', 'f', and 'sf'. The piece concludes with a final chord marked 'p'.

Andante cantabile. M.M. $\text{♩} = 108$. Then you'll remember me. Act III.



Allegro. Gallop. M.M. $\text{♩} = 112$. Act I



Andante cantabile. M.M. $\text{♩} = 108$ Then you'll remember me. Act III.

Andante cantabile. M.M. $\text{♩} = 108$ Then you'll remember me. Act III.

This section contains three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *Red.* (ritardando). The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro. Gallop. M.M. $\text{♩} = 112$. Act I.

Allegro. Gallop. M.M. $\text{♩} = 112$. Act I.

This section contains three systems of piano accompaniment. Each system consists of a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *Red.* (ritardando). The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of 8 measures. The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and ends on G5. The accompaniment starts on G3, moves to A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, and ends on G4. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 4/2 time. The top staff is for the voice, featuring a melody with a 4/2 time signature at the beginning and a 2/4 time signature later. The bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment, marked "Pia." and featuring a 4/2 time signature. The music is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures. The piano part includes chords and single notes, with some measures marked with an asterisk (*). The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "And." (Andante). The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, with some measures marked with an asterisk (*). The vocal part is in the upper register, featuring a soprano clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegro" (Allegro). The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, with some measures marked with an asterisk (*). The score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano and a vocal part. The piano part is written in a bass clef, and the vocal part is written in a soprano clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked "And." for the piano and "Allegro" for the voice. The score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano and a vocal part. The piano part is written in a bass clef, and the vocal part is written in a soprano clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked "And." for the piano and "Allegro" for the voice. The score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano and a vocal part. The piano part is written in a bass clef, and the vocal part is written in a soprano clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked "And." for the piano and "Allegro" for the voice.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" (Act II), featuring a piano introduction. The score is written for two staves, both in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "animato." with a metronome marking of 2/4. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a series of chords and single notes, often marked with "Ped." (pedal) and "f" (forte). The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a melody with various ornaments and trills, often marked with "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). The score is written in a single system, with the piano part on the left and the voice part on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a single system, with the piano part on the left and the voice part on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a single system, with the piano part on the left and the voice part on the right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

First system of musical notation for Primo. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a bass line with some triplets. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are 'x' marks above some notes in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation for Primo. It continues the piece with similar rhythmic patterns. The right hand has more complex chordal textures. A 'Red.' (Reduction) mark is present at the end of the system, followed by an asterisk.

Third system of musical notation for Primo. The music continues with various fingerings and 'x' marks. 'Red.' and asterisk marks are used at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation for Primo. The piece continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. 'Red.' and asterisk marks are present.

Fifth system of musical notation for Primo. This system includes the marking 'animato.' and 'ff' (fortissimo). The right hand has a more active melody. 'Red.' and asterisk marks are present.

Sixth system of musical notation for Primo. It begins with an 'or.' (optional) marking for an alternative right-hand part. The system concludes with a final chord marked 'ff' and 'Red.' with an asterisk.

MARGUERITE AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

GRETCHEN AM SPINNRAD.

Liszt-Bülow.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 66$.

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It consists of six systems of music. The right hand part is characterized by rapid, flowing passages with many trills and complex fingerings (1-5). The left hand part provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a metronome marking of 66. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The score is numbered 1559-22 and is copyrighted by Kunkel Bros. 1894.

1559-22

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Handwritten musical score system 1, measures 1-3. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering (1-5) and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score system 2, measures 4-6. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score system 3, measures 7-9. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score system 4, measures 10-12. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score system 5, measures 13-15. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score system 6, measures 16-18. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation marks.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a more rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 3). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a series of chords marked with asterisks and the word "Ped." (pedal). A "cresc." (crescendo) marking is present in the bass staff. A bracket with the number "8" spans across the system.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff has a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3) and a "murmurando." (murmuring) marking. A "marcato." (marked) marking is also present in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 1, 2, 3) and a "l.h." (left hand) marking. The bass staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3) and a "l.h." marking.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 1, 2, 3) and a "l.h." marking. The bass staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 1, 3) and a "l.h." marking.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 2, 1, 3) and a "dimin." (diminuendo) marking. The bass staff has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 2, 1, 3) and a "l.h." marking. The system ends with a "Ped." (pedal) marking.

Handwritten musical score, first system. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). Time signature: 2/4. The system includes fingerings (e.g., 5 2 1 3), slurs, and dynamic markings like *do.* and **.* Above the treble staff, there are handwritten notes: "l.h." and "2 4".

Handwritten musical score, second system. Treble and bass staves. Continuation of the piece with similar notation and dynamics.

Handwritten musical score, third system. Treble and bass staves. Includes the lyrics "cres - - - - - cen - - - - - do." under the treble staff. Dynamics include *f* and *do.*

Handwritten musical score, fourth system. Treble and bass staves. Features complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings.

Handwritten musical score, fifth system. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic markings *f*, *p*, *simill.*, and *cresc.*

Handwritten musical score, sixth system. Treble and bass staves. Includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part features a prominent arpeggiated figure in the right hand, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The left hand provides a steady bass line with some harmonic support. The melody is simple and catchy, typical of a folk song. The score is presented on a single page with a decorative border.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes. The score includes a variety of musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte). There are also some decorative elements like a small star and a flourish. The overall style is that of a traditional folk song arrangement.

[illegible]

BUY MY ROSES.

EDITH KINGSLEY.

Waltz time $\text{♩} = 80$.

p *cresc.*

1. Ro - ses for sale here, Ro - ses for
2. Ro - ses for sale here, Ro - ses for

1. sale, Fresh from the gar - den at dawn - ing,
2. sale, Rose for your desk sir this morn - ing,

1. Ro - ses for sale here, Ro - ses for sale, Pret - ty fresh ro - ses this
 2. Ro - ses for sale here, Ro - ses for sale, Pret - ty fresh ro - ses this

Flutes.

1. morn - ing; Buy my white ro - ses so sweet and fair, Their
 2. morn - ing; Here's a pink rose, still the dew drops cling, Just

1. beau - ty will drive a - way pain and care; Buy my red ro - ses so
 2. tell her this rose with your love you bring; Bright yel - low ro - ses shell

cresc.

1. rich and rare, Just a rose for your sweet - heart's hair.
 2. love them too, Yel-low's jeal-ous they say, ar'nt you!

CHORUS.

Buy my ro - - - ses, pret - ty ro - - - ses, They are on - ly a

tri - fle this morn - - - ing; Buy my ro - - - ses, pret - ty

ro - - - ses Just pluck'd from the gar - den at dawn - - -

ing; Buy a rose sir, sweet-est ro - ses, May their beau-ty your

path - way keep shin - - - ing; Ro - - - ses, Ro - - -

Musical score for the song "Roses Here for Thee". The score is written for voice and piano. The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "ses, Ro - ses here for thee.....". The piano part includes a section for "Flutes." and features various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*.

3 3 5 3 1 1 f

MAJOR AND MINOR.

The famous pianist, De Pachmann, who will make a tournee of the United States the coming season, has already a reputation in this country notwithstanding the fame won by several other great pianists in the meantime. De Pachmann's reputation has always stood where he left when he departed from these shores some six years ago. His successes during the past two years in Europe have been tremendous and he has lost none of the magnetism with which he was gifted when last he played here. No date has been set thus far for his New York appearance, though it is reported that he will be one of the stars of the coming Worcester Festival, which will be held during the last week in September. De Pachmann's tour is under the management of Henry Wolfsohn Musical Bureau who have already started the ball rolling to make the coming tour the most successful American one De Pachmann has ever had. In connection with the name of De Pachmann everything will be done in a quiet manner as befits the standing of such an artist. All musicians, students and lovers of the piano will know at the proper time what he will play, where he will play, and when he will play.

Ever since 1869 Massenet's habits have been immutably fixed, writes Adolphe Brisson in the *Paris Figaro*. Every morning at 5 he sits down at his table and composes, because at that time there is a minimum of noise in the streets. He never opens his piano while he writes his music. When he composed "Manon" he locked himself up in a room of a hotel, where even his intimate friends had difficulty in finding him. His recreation consisted in going to the zoological gardens and feeding the antelopes. He is of amiable disposition, easily accessible to those who seek his acquaintance or advice. On his solitary walks his musical scores shape themselves in his brain. He teaches at the Conservatoire, and looks back with satisfaction to the time when, as a youth, he gave lessons at forty cents an hour, a cabman's income—minus the fee.

An English writer has made a list of musicians who have given their means to charitable purpose. Handel was liberal to the Foundling Hospital in London; Johann Strauss gave a million florins to found an asylum for aged musicians; Rossini bequeathed a large sum to found a conservatory in his native town, and he also endowed an institution in Paris for aged opera-singers; Verdi's recent munificence is well known, but in 1876 he gave a large sum to the town of Brussels, to be devoted to the musical education of gifted young artists, natives of that place. Here in the United States there have been several examples. Mr. Oliver Ditson left a considerable sum to musical charity, as also did a Philadelphia musician, Saulino, who died about a year ago.

The younger or the less advanced a student is, the more general must his training be; as he becomes more advanced and therefore better acquainted with his subject in general, he must turn from the general to the specific, the individual. Class instruction is beneficial in the beginning of his work and grows less and less useful as the individual artist in him develops. Since the specific can be built up only upon a strong general foundation, so the training must progress from the general instruction, adapted to all pupils, to the particular under which each must grow more and more distinct from the other. The one who would succeed must concentrate his energies in more special directions.

The superb violin used by August Wilhelmj has been sold to Mr. Kupferschmidt, of Chicago, for \$10,000. It is unquestionably one of the great violins of the world. "When the G string of that violin is heard," said Edward Hanslick, the noted critic, of Vienna, "one seems not to be listening to one violin, but to six violoncellos." The E string is scarcely inferior. Brilliant and penetrating beyond description it is, and the other strings are worthy of them. It seemed as though the peculiar characteristics of the Stradivarius instruments, the excellence of the upper and lower strings, were more than usually marked in this one. Of course Wilhelmj's tone never came in response to any other player, but the beauty of his violin was not all in its owner.

A voice that is having many commendable things said of it is that possessed by Burt McKinney, the young bass of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Mr. McKinney's voice gives evidence of the most careful training. He has an unusually full round tone and sings from high G to low C with ease. He has full command of breath and rare sustaining power. Much is expected of Mr. McKinney in the future and he will no doubt take up a professional career. He has all in his favor and is now in the best of hands.

Miss Emma Nevada, after an absence of nearly fifteen years from this country, will make a concert tour during the winter.

SEASON OF OPERA TO BE GIVEN AT MUSIC HALL BY THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY.

A contract was signed by the management of the Exposition and Music Hall Association and Henry W. Savage, manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, by the terms of which St. Louis will enjoy a season of fourteen weeks of excellent opera. The Music Hall will be thoroughly overhauled and put in shape to receive the famous organization which will perform in it. The season will open in November, shortly after the Horse Show.

According to the contract the season will be one of popular prices, which in the Music Hall will probably mean a dollar. The pick of the three companies under the management of Mr. Savage will be taken to fill the cast here. From the reputation and success enjoyed by the Castle Square company ever since its organization in Boston six years ago, it may be presumed that the principals will be the best.

The operas will be given by the Castle Square Opera Company, which is composed of American singers of high artistic repute, who are thoroughly qualified to give opera in English in a thoroughly able manner. A large and well-selected chorus of fresh voices and an orchestra of soloists will be other important factors in the enterprise. Furthermore, the operas will be given at low prices, one dollar being the maximum charge for a seat.

With this object in view, Mr. Frank W. Galienie, general manager of Exposition Hall, and Mr. Henry W. Savage, the proprietor of the Castle Square Opera Company, have joined hands. The Castle Square Opera Company has for two years been a permanent feature of New York's musical season. The record of the organization comprises two years in Boston, two in Philadelphia, twenty weeks each in Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington and four months in Chicago, where last spring it scored a success unparalleled in the musical history of that city.

A force of workmen have taken possession of Exposition Hall and are making necessary preparations for the operatic season. The hall will undoubtedly become the center of musical St. Louis, as it is particularly qualified for the production of lyric works. Its acoustic properties are admirable, its location is accessible to all surface lines and its great capacity makes it possible for the management of the Castle Square Opera Company to give its productions at reasonable prices of admission, ranging from 25 cents to \$1. Bargain matinees will be given on Wednesday of each week, on which occasion a great number of reserved seats may be obtained for 25 cents.

The season will begin on Monday, November 6, but it has not yet been decided what opera will be offered as the inaugural attraction. It is the intention to present each week one of the best-known and best-loved masterpieces in the operatic repertoire. The productions will be given with as great care and attention to details as if with the expectation of an extended run. New scenery, new costumes and new light effects will be provided.

"Die Meistersinger," "Lohengrin," "Romeo and Juliet," "Tannhauser," "The Flying Dutchman," "Faust," "Maritana," "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "The Bohemian Girl," "La Boheme," "Martha," "La Gioconda," "Der Freischutz," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Rigoletto," "Fra Diavolo," "Cavaleria Rusticana," "Mascot," "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "I Pagliacci," "The Mikado," "Pinafore," and many other equally noted and popular works will be sung during the season.

The great resources at the command of the management will enable these operas to be superbly cast, and the principal members of the triple stock organization will appear during the season in those roles with which they are associated. In addition to a large group of choristers from the American Theater, a special permanent chorus will be selected from the musical students of St. Louis.

The popularity of Exposition Music Hall, coupled with the undoubted talent and ability in the company, is certain to command immediate success for the enterprise.

The following is from a leading New York paper:

The Castle Square Opera Company opened their season on Monday night with a capital performance of "Die Meistersinger." The production enlisted the service of two hundred people, including a cast of twenty-four principals. The scenic investiture and sartorial accessories in all acts were thoroughly satisfying and eclipsed in point of beauty all previous productions at this theater.

The already strong organization of singers at this theater has been reinforced by Mme. Marie Mattfield, who for three years was a member of

the Damrosch Opera Company, and for the past two years prominent in the Melba organization. Every member of the company deserves the highest commendation for their mastery of roles which, it is needless to say, are of no ordinary difficulty. Indeed, at the present time nothing seems impossible to this clever organization, and the purchase by Mr. Savage of the scenery, property and fixtures of the operas given by the Ellis Opera Company last season pretend a number of important productions on ambitious lines by the Castle Square Opera Company during the winter.

MME. MINNIE HAUKE, BARONNESS HESSE-WARTEGG AT HOME.

A Lucerne correspondent writes: "Saturday is the 'at home' day in two very well known households, those of Baroness Hesse-Wartegg and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. It is quite 'the thing' to get in the two calls in the course of the afternoon, and thus one sees much the same people twice over."

"Mme. Hesse-Wartegg lives at Trubschen, some little distance out of Lucerne, on the opposite side of the lake, and her villa is charmingly situated, with the lake on one side and a pine forest on the other. The baron is a great traveler, and his villa is full of the most interesting souvenirs of his former travels. He himself is a walking encyclopedia of information. His wife, who, as Minnie Hauke, used to fascinate us so, is loved by all who come in contact with her. She has the kindest of hearts, and the two are an ideal couple."

THE POOR CHORUS MAN.

A male chorus singer earns from \$10 to \$15 a week, and he must be content with that. Beyond the few deeper or higher notes of his voice which are essential to the composer's melody he has no place in the theatre. However ambitious he may be, the public remains wholly indifferent to him, says the New York "Press." His lot, like the policeman's, is not a happy one, and it consists in a succession of negatives. He receives no attention from the manager or stage manager; he is ignored by the principals, and to the star he does not exist; the audience gives no heed, whatsoever, to his finest efforts; the chorus girls are never so dejected in spirits that they need or accept his sympathy; the stage doorkeeper has no nod of recognition for him, because he receives no billets and adds nothing to the income of that functionary; the cabmen have no interest in him because nobody wants to take him home in an equipage; jewelers, florists and other trades people regard him with contempt; stage door mashers elbow him rudely out of their way as a thing of no importance; he receives no bouquets; opera glasses are never leveled at him; he may be as beautiful as Kyrle Bellew or Herbert Kelcey, yet nobody admires him; no sentimental letters are addressed to him, and he causes no anguish in the bosom of the most romantic of matinee maids; he is regarded by the manager as a necessary nuisance; the librettist writes no wit for him, and for him the composer invents no ditty; he cannot lose his diamonds because nobody would be interested in such a calamity; even an old maid chorus girl would not marry him; the critics continually ignore him, and he must commit murder to get his picture into the papers; he keeps no scrapbook because he has no notices to put into it.

MUSICAL "DON'T'S."

The London Musical Herald offered a prize and certificate for the best twelve "Don't's" for pianists. Many papers were submitted and they presented graphically the vagaries of all sorts and conditions of pupils, veritable musical microcosms. The prize winner, Miss Janet Lawson, sent the following:

- Don't thump.
- Don't begin to play until you are ready.
- Don't count to your playing, but play to your counting.
- Don't jerk your hand when you put your thumb under.
- Don't play one hand after the other.
- Don't play with your arms.
- Don't keep the pedal down all the time.
- Don't gallop over an easy part, and then stumble over the more difficult.
- Don't neglect posture when practicing.
- Don't nod your head when you play an emphatic note.
- Don't pass over a difficult bar until it is mastered.
- Don't be late for your lesson.

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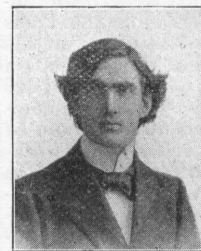
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MAJOR AND MINOR.

In the person of Oscar Raif, Professor at the Konigliche Hochschule fur Musik, Berlin, has passed away one of the most distinguished pedagogues of the pianoforte the nineteenth century has produced. Of Dutch parentage, he early settled in Berlin, and won such success as to secure himself a position of the foremost rank in Germany, even before he attained his majority. It is as a teacher he is best known, as since the seventies the number of his pupils has been enormous, so much so that he for many years employed a

number of his best pupils as assistant or sub-teachers, Messrs. Ross and Moore acting in this way for a time. But although devoting nearly all his time to teaching, an occasional concert tour was undertaken. His last appearance was at the old Singakademie, Berlin, in 1895. In the eighties he appeared in London under Messrs. Chappell's management, at the Saturday and Monday "pops," and played with marked success. Liberal in all things, he by no means confined himself to his special art, for he excelled as a painter and draughtsman, as his numerous pictures testify, and was a distinguished member of the Swiss Alpine Club, and prepared many of their maps.—London Musical News.

The number of men who fail on account of lack of courage is enormous. The number who would refuse to let go of a dollar if they know positively that it would bring back two is astonishing. Such men merely exist. They don't live. They never really amount to anything.

The men who win are the men who think out the right course to pursue, and then back up their convictions with their last penny and their last ounce of energy. The first goods John Wanamaker ever sold brought him \$35. He delivered his goods in a wheelbarrow. He collected the \$35 and went directly to a newspaper office and planked it down for advertising space.

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Dr. Barth, of Köslin, has written a pamphlet to show that singing has not only an artistic value, but is a promoter of health. It deepens the respiration, exercises the capacity of the lungs and strengthens the muscles. The appetite and thirst are increased, the movements of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles aid digestion, the larynx and nasal passages are benefited, the hearing becomes more acute. In short, singing is a prophylactic against chronic lung troubles, heart complaints and anemia.

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